

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW STAGE THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE GAMBLER'S FATE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—OPHREY AUX ENFERNS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—PARIS AND HELEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th Street.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

JEWELRY THEATRE, Bowery.—SONS OF LIBERTY—PAUL CLIFFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.—LA-BELL-L-N.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th Street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 44 Broadway.—BALLET, FARGO, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIO VOGLING, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—GREAT MONOLOGUE ENTERTAINMENT.

DOWDORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—GRAND CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh Avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—PONTIAC PATRIOT—IT TAKES TWO TO QUELLE.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—A TRIP TO PARIS.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clinton Streets.—BLIND TON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

No. 512 BROADWAY.—WONDERFUL PEAK OF NATURE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 12, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 11. Despatches from Belgrade report the particulars of the assassination of Prince Michel of Servia, first announced by special telegrams—overland and by cable—to the HERALD yesterday. The account today adds the fact that the cousin of the reigning Prince was also killed, and Prince Michel's daughter with some of his attendants were wounded by a promiscuous fire from the assassins. The excitement in Belgrade was intense, but no outbreak occurred.

The czar of Russia invites the European Powers to agree to abolish the use of torpedoes in war. Napoleon is favorable to the idea, but thinks they should be used for defensive purposes.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Territories reported a bill to admit Colorado. The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was passed. Mr. Yates made a long speech in favor of the Southern Restoration bill which was passed on Wednesday. The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and generally discussed without action. A bill relative to contested elections in Washington City was introduced by Mr. Stewart and referred. The bill to relieve the political disabilities of Rodrick Butler, of Tennessee, was passed. In the House a resolution inquiring into the alleged forgery of Father McMahon, the Poulsen prisoner, in Kingston, Canada, was offered. Debate ensuing, it was withdrawn, but soon afterwards was again offered and agreed to. The tax bill was again considered. Several unimportant amendments were dispensed with. The committee rose temporarily during the consideration to permit Mr. Butler to offer a resolution releasing Woolley from confinement, he having purged himself of contempt of the House, which was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Southern Restoration bill were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House Committee on Commerce are discussing the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, and will probably call up the bill making a \$300,000 appropriation for the purpose on Monday.

THE CITY.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister of the Treasury, is at present in this city. He will probably leave for Washington to-day.

At St. Joseph's church, corner of Sixth avenue and Washington place, yesterday, the Archbishop confirmed and administered the Holy Sacrament to over eight hundred girls and boys.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday the tax levy was approved.

The North German steamship America, which sailed for Southampton and Bremen yesterday, took out \$531,000 on freight.

The appeals by the defendants in the three several suits of The People, Richard Schell and John Bloodgood vs. The Erie Railroad Company, came up for argument at Supreme Court, General Term. These were all appeals from orders denying motions to vacate the original injunctions. The defendants asked that the appeals be dismissed, but the court denied the application. On motion of plaintiff's counsel the appeals were dismissed with costs.

The case of Margaret Welsh, alias "Fanny Wright," convicted in December of the murder of policeman Robert B. McCuskey, was before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday on an appeal taken from exceptions to the Recorder's charge to the jury. Margaret was imprisoned for life at Sing Sing.

The Inman line steamship City of Boston, Captain Roskill, will leave pier 45 North river at one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M., 13th inst.

The National line steamship Virginia, Captain Thomas, will sail from pier 47 North river at eleven A. M. on Saturday, 13th inst., for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passengers.

The Anchor line steamship Iowa, Captain Hedderwick, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M., to-morrow (Saturday) for Glasgow and Liverpool, calling at London to land passengers.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship St. Laurent, Captain Bonade, will sail from pier 50 North river at half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning for Brest and Havre.

The steamship Emily B. Souder, Captain Leiby, of the Cromwell line, will sail at three P. M. on Saturday from pier No. 9 North river for New Orleans direct.

The Merchants' line steamship United States, Captain Norton, will leave pier 12 North river to-morrow (Saturday) at three P. M. for New Orleans direct.

The Black Star line steamship Virginia, Captain Kennedy, will sail for Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, 13th inst., at three P. M. from pier No. 13 North river.

The American steamship Ariel, Captain Jones, will leave pier 42 North river to-morrow (Saturday) at noon for Bremen, via Southampton.

The stock market was dull but firm yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 140.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mexico city correspondence is dated May 29. Vera Cruz was to have her fortifications on the land side dismantled. In the discussion on Minister Romero's appropriation bill, which provided for the purchase of the United States, English and Spanish bonds, but made no appropriation for the payment of the interest, Mr. Romero, on being pressed, stated that it was possible that some negotiations might be entered into with the representatives of the foreign

debt which would result to the benefit of the treasury. President Juarez and Minister Tojedo held the opinion that the interest ought not to be paid.

By the Gulf cable we have special advices from Vera Cruz to the 5th instant. The Prefects of La Paz, Lower California, and of San Luis de Potosi are to be prosecuted for malfeasance in office. Escobedo was at San Luis on his way to quell the rebellion in Queretaro and Guerrero. General Porfirio Diaz had been granted a leave of absence for two years.

Our Havana, Cuba, correspondence is dated June 6. The United States steamer De Soto had entered the harbor without saluting the Spanish flag. An understanding between Commodore Boggs and Consul de la Reine is supposed to account for this proceeding. Santa Anna is said to have introduced his mistress at one of the Mexican refugee reunions in the house of Countess de la Palma, and in consequence was forbidden permission to come again.

Our Lima, Peru, letter is dated May 22. Dissatisfaction with Canseco's government was spreading so rapidly that it was the general belief that Prado would soon be recalled to resume the reins of government. The latter was more popular than ever. The troubles with Chile were increasing and an early renewal of the war on the part of Spain was considered highly probable.

Mr. Henry Meigs' proposal for the construction of a railroad from Mejia to Arequipa had been accepted. Balta, it may be safely affirmed, is elected President of the republic. Serious complaints were being made against the inhuman system of imprisonment followed by the military commanders. The yellow fever is abating and the weather is cooler. Pacheco, Prado's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and de Lespès, the French Chargé d'Affaires, had died of the disease.

Our Valparaiso, Chile, correspondence is dated May 10. The Araucanian savages had attacked an outpost of Chilean troops, killing twenty-five of them and compelling the rest to fly. Grave fears were consequently entertained for the safety of the colonists who have settled in the Indian territory. The Chilean authorities are reinforcing the frontier posts.

Our mail advices from Port au Prince are to May 30. The revolution was steadily gaining ground, and President Salne found himself cramped in his capital and abandoned by his right hand man, Minister Delorme, who had escaped to England. Incendiary fires were of frequent occurrence, and the responsibility was thrown on the Cacos and their sympathizers by Salne. The foreigners, however, attributed them to the President's vindictiveness, as he had repeatedly threatened to burn the town sooner than allow the rebels to get possession. Ex-President Cabral, of St. Domingo, had reached Jacmel and was actively supporting the rebel cause.

The conservative members of the Washington City Council attempted to go into the City Hall yesterday to elect an *ad interim* Mayor, but the police prevented them from entering their chambers. They then adjourned to the basement and elected ex-Alexander Thomas E. Lloyd.

A Montgomery (Ala.) paper recently published a statement purporting to be made by the soldiers of the garrison, stating that they are opposed to nigger carpet baggers and scallawags, and had given three groans for Grant and several cheers for McClellan and Johnson at a recent meeting of republicans. General Sheppard, in consequence of this publication, issued an order rebuking the editor and warning the soldiers that such conduct would render them liable to punishment for insubordination and bring their profession into disrepute.

Preparations for war still continue in Canada. Among other things billets for fifteen thousand men are demanded from the authorities in Toronto provided the volunteer force is called into service. General McDougall has withdrawn his resignation, his difficulty with the Militia Minister having been adjusted.

The new Mayor of New Orleans appointed a new Chief of Police yesterday, but the old Chief declined to surrender the office until relieved by military authority, he having been appointed by Sheridan. The old Recorder of the Third district vacated his seat only in pursuance of the order of General Buchanan.

General Buchanan yesterday issued an order setting aside an injunction staying the collection of the tax imposed by the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana.

The Dorn impeachment case has been closed and the summing up for the prosecution commenced yesterday.

The base ball tournament continues at Niagara Falls.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church is still in session at Hudson, N. Y. The Massachusetts Legislature during the present session has appropriated \$8,017,219.

Chase or Pendleton—Win or Lose is the Question.

The chances for the next Presidency depend, we believe, upon the action of the Democratic Convention which is to meet in this city on the Fourth of July. The democratic party, or, as we think it should be called, the conservative party, has the best prospect for electing its candidate if it act wisely, notwithstanding the military reputation of the radical candidate. The mass of the people have become disgusted with the Jacobinism, corruption and extravagance of the radicals, and earnestly desire a change. They begin to be alarmed for the future of our glorious country under the rule of a faction that is centralizing the government into an oligarchy and military despotism. However much they may esteem General Grant for his military services in conquering the rebellion, they cannot endorse him and are not disposed to cast their votes for him as the candidate of this atrocious party which is working to destroy the constitution and civil liberty for mere party purposes. The elections that have taken place during the last few months in the States, both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Continent, show unmistakably the current of popular sentiment against the radicals, and there is every reason to believe that even General Grant cannot save this revolutionary party from defeat next November if the democrats should nominate an acceptable candidate for President.

The question, then, is narrowed down to the availability and suitability of the democratic nominee. For this position two men loom up prominently above all the rest named—George H. Pendleton and Chief Justice Chase. The former appears to be the favorite of a large party in the West, and the latter of the populous and wealthy Central and Eastern States. The Western democrats seem to be influenced by their admiration for Mr. Pendleton personally and for his views on questions of national finance, and we freely admit he is a popular man, a brilliant statesman, a patriot, and has, on the whole, broad and correct opinions on financial matters. More than that, we are satisfied his views generally, both on the national finances and the political questions of the day, are acceptable to a majority of the people. But, as we will show presently, he is not an available candidate; for his war record would defeat him, and the moneyed and bondholding democrats of the North would become either lukewarm or hostile in the contest. Mr. Chase has become the choice of a great part of the Northern democrats because of his conservative course on the impeachment trial and of his noble resistance to military despotism in the South and defence of civil rights, and because there is the best prospect of electing him.

We care nothing for men or parties—for

Pendleton, Chase, Grant, the democrats or

radicals—apart from the interests of the country. We consider only what is best for the welfare of the republic, and act accordingly. From this motive, and with a view of laying before the people a correct statement of the political situation and the chances in the Presidential contest, we despatched a special correspondent to Cincinnati to sound Mr. Pendleton on his opinions of the issue and his course on the Presidential question. The result we gave in an interesting report published yesterday. The distinguished favorite of the Western democracy received our correspondent in the kindest and frankest manner; but when he learned that the object of the visit was to ascertain and publish to the country the views he might express his countenance assumed a serious aspect. He did not wish to have a conversation just then "with three or four hundred thousand readers of the HERALD" (he might have said a million) "before breakfast." However, after a while his "old smile came back" and he was the same polite and accomplished gentleman. But though he was reticent himself our correspondent discovered from a near and reliable source what the financial and political platform of Mr. Pendleton is, and it is the one we published yesterday.

But the great and paramount question here is not what Mr. Pendleton may think or how good a President he might make, but can he be elected—can he defeat General Grant and the radicals and thereby restore the country to peace, constitutional order and prosperity? We believe not, and we regret to say so. The memories of the war are yet fresh in the minds of the people, and throughout the North everywhere the people are proud of having put down the rebellion. This is particularly the case with the millions of soldiers who fought in the cause, and their relatives and friends. With a large part of these this war sentiment would be superior to former party affiliations or party considerations. The mass of this numerous class have not lost their prejudices or become educated up to the pure principles of statesmanship and Mr. Pendleton's financial doctrines. The radicals would make terrible havoc on Mr. Pendleton among the people for his anti-war or peace policy and even among a portion of the democratic party; while, as we said before, the wealthy national bank and bondholding democrats of the North would become apathetic or hostile. In fact, there is every reason to believe Mr. Pendleton would be defeated and radical, revolutionary and military despotism rule be perpetuated.

On the other hand, if Mr. Chase were nominated he would not only get the party vote, but that of all the conservative people and a portion of the republican vote as well. He is and has always been in accord with the democrats as to the reserved rights of the States, though on the slavery question he differed with them. But that question is dead and buried, never to come up again. As to the national banks and the financial system that grew out of the war and was a necessity of the war, though Mr. Chase was the author of these we have no reason to believe he would be in favor of perpetuating them in time of peace if they proved injurious to the country and against the will of the people. He is universally acknowledged an able man and quite capable of occupying the position of President. Indeed, it would be hard to find a man as capable. Then, what is most important just now, he is the staunch defender of the constitution and the supremacy of civil authority over the revolutionary and despotic military policy of the radicals. There is little doubt of his election if nominated by the Democratic Convention. We have the best authority for saying that "if a military man should be nominated the peace democrats of the West will bolt, hold another convention and nominate the Chief Justice." The question for the Democratic Convention, then, is simply this: either to nominate Mr. Chase and win, or to nominate Mr. Pendleton and lose. It will be no use nominating any negative candidate as a compromise among the political managers. Under these circumstances will Mr. Pendleton, who is an able and a patriotic gentleman, see the welfare of the country sacrificed for personal ambition and the barren honor of a nomination? We appeal to him to forego all personal considerations and give his powerful assistance to nominate Chief Justice Chase, in order to defeat the radical revolutionists, to restore peace, the supremacy of civil rights and constitutional law all over the country.

Mexico—Movements of Santa Anna's Emisaries.

From the HERALD correspondent at Brownsville, Texas, we are informed that Santa Anna's Brownsville agent had purchased four hundred horses, with equipments and rifles, and that on an understood signal from Negrete or Ortega a movement will be made on Monterey; that Santa Anna's filibusters will strike Bagdad by the 14th inst.; that they are fully prepared to take the place, and wish to act before the return of General McCook (United States commanding officer on that border); that there is intense excitement in Brownsville, on the United States side of the Rio Grande and in Matamoros, opposite on the Mexican side, and that some Americans are joining Santa Anna's movement.

We published some days ago the news that a well organized and well equipped band, four hundred strong, had appeared in the field in behalf of Santa Anna in the central Mexican State of which the city of Queretaro is the capital, and putting this and that together we conclude that Santa Anna, through his money and his emissaries, has a powerful faction at his back in different parts of the Mexican republic; that the several detachments understand each other, and that the old ex-Dictator is only waiting to get a respectable force on the warpath before making his appearance once more in person on Mexican soil, with a flaming *pronunciamiento* against Juarez as an incompetent, tyrannical and wasteful administrator of the central government.

Santa Anna is doubtless fully advised of all the various revolutionary movements on foot in the several Mexican States, and knows the heads of all these factions and that they can be wheeled into line in a common movement against Juarez. His late visit to New York, including his troublesome sojourn at Staten Island, cost him a vast amount of money through the operations of land sharks in the shape of admiring friends; but still they taught him

something as to the ways and means to be employed to secure the assistance of United States filibusters and adventurers. Accordingly, if some Americans are joining his standard at Brownsville, it is, we feel assured, through the inducement of some big job, some railway, land or mining speculation; and on this tack, with a little ready cash, he may pick up on the border American followers sufficient to carry him through to the Mexican capital.

The generally demoralized and revolutionary condition of the Mexican States makes the present crisis a fine opportunity for Santa Anna. He is an old campaigner and the ablest soldier ever produced by Mexico. With a lodgement, backed by a few thousand men, at any point in the country, he will probably be able to fuse all the chiefs in the field against Juarez and supplant him without much difficulty. At all events, the Santa Anna movement begins to assume a shape suggestive of danger to Juarez, and the worst of it, we suspect, is yet to come; for the old man at Jamaica believes as much in his destiny as did Napoleon while arranging his return from Elba.

The Omnibus Restoration Bill.

The bill providing for the restoration to representation in the two houses of Congress of the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, in pursuance of the laws of reconstruction as carried out by said States, and with certain other conditions imposed by the bill which will be readily accepted, has passed the Senate against only some half dozen dissenting votes. We presume that it will pass the House without much delay, and that in the course of a few weeks, perhaps, the six States above named will be readmitted to the seats in the House and the Senate which they abandoned for the Southern Confederacy in 1860-61, and from which they have been excluded ever since.

But what of the President's veto? It is understood that he will veto no more of these reconstruction or restoration bills. A bill for the admission of Arkansas was passed into his hands the other day, and it is given out that he will permit it to become a law by allowing the ten days which he is entitled to hold it to expire without saying anything on the subject. We conclude, therefore, that both these bills will be allowed to take their course, and that so within a few weeks, perhaps, seven of the ten outside rebel States will be restored to full communion in the general government, with radical delegations, to begin with, in both houses. Their admission will be an important matter touching the Presidential contest and the issues involved in it.

First, the seven States so admitted will be entitled to vote in the Presidential election, and in this view the democracy will understand the importance of the nomination of Mr. Chase as their candidate. His name would give them the negro balance of power in probably every one of these seven States. Otherwise the odds are against them. Secondly, as these States are not to be admitted until they shall have respectively ratified the constitutional amendment known as article fourteen, nor until that amendment shall have at least *de jure* become part and parcel of the constitution, their admission will involve the incorporation of said amendment into the constitution. What then? Then with the admission of said States the constitution will affirm—the equal civil rights of citizens of all colors, "excepting Indians not taxed;" that representation and suffrage shall go together, universal or restricted, as each State for itself may adopt; that certain classes of rebels shall continue to be disfranchised and disabled from holding office till absolved by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; that the obligations of the national debt shall be held sacred; that no rebel debt shall be recognized and no claims for emancipated slaves, and that Congress shall have power by all needful legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

It will thus be seen that the admission of the reconstructed States involved in these two bills will materially modify the questions and the chances of the Presidential contest.

English Colonization in North America.

The Colonial Secretary of England has officially informed the House of Commons that the Queen's government considers it very desirable to promote the colonization of her Majesty's possessions in North America by an emigrant settlement from the parent stock, and that the opening of the lands lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast will be encouraged by the home authorities at an early day after the adjustment of a final settlement with the Hudson Bay Company. This means, in other words, that Great Britain is anxious to carry out her long-cherished idea of running a line of subject colonists, held to the soil under land tenure rules, across this Continent to the territorial border of the United States on the Pacific.

The citizens of the Union can have no objection to such an undertaking. John Bull proper—hard-fisted, enduring and brave, without the "snob"—makes an excellent pioneer, and there are hundreds of thousands of square miles of fertile lands lying waste in the region indicated. Free emigrants from England and Wales, encouraged by a new religion and the choice of any number of wives, enabled Brigham Young to convert a frowning wilderness into a rose garden, and certainly the same class of men will do just as much for Queen Victoria, provided the Sovereign furnishes ships, provisions, clothing and funds, leaving the matter of religion a subject for future consideration under the Gladstone Church Suspensory bill, and the matrimonial question just as it was when the Mayflower landed at Plymouth rock.

Every Englishman debarked on the North American Continent constitutes a source of wealth—to the United States—as there is no doubt but at each point of colonization England will have planted a citizen nucleus of free men who will pledge their "lives, their fortunes and sacred honor" to the flag of the Union when the proper moment for their complete enfranchisement arrives.

Our only fear with regard to the scheme is that the Colonial Secretary will not be very successful in his emigrant plan. The Tories appear anxious to promote an adult exodus from England just at present. There are a couple of "government ships" in the Thames

bound for Canada with "assisted" emigrants; but the vessels do not fill up rapidly. Mr. Disraeli has calculated, perhaps, that every Englishman emigrated is a loss of just one to the manhood suffrage cause and a gain to the same amount for the Derby party at the next general Parliamentary election. But the Manchester men are very apt at figures also, and may have reckoned up the matter in exactly the same light. So it is very probable that the British workmen may prefer to take out "their papers" in England and not in British Columbia, and remain at home for that purpose.

The Assassination of Prince Michel, of Servia.

The special cable despatch which we published in the HERALD of yesterday has been confirmed in all its particulars by the telegraphic news of this morning. The royal party, consisting of Prince Michel, his cousin and a daughter of the latter, with some attendants, were walking leisurely in one of the public parks of Belgrade, about five o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, when the party were suddenly attacked by three assassins, all of whom were armed with revolvers. The first shot proved fatal to the Prince, who fell and died immediately. The revolvers seem to have been freely used; for the cousin was hit and died in a few minutes, and the daughter was seriously, though it is thought not fatally, wounded. Most of the attendants sustained injuries more or less severe. The assassins, we are told, were recognized to be three brothers. One of them was immediately captured, but the other two had managed to make their escape. The murderous deed had filled the entire population with indignation and sorrow.

For many reasons this must be regarded as one of the most alarming events in modern times. In the closing years of the nineteenth century we are still compelled to consider ourselves at the mercy of the assassin. We live in an age which, in spite of its sleek exterior, must be pronounced an age of violence, of passion uncontrolled, of murder, of suicide. At no previous period in the world's history has human life been so lightly esteemed. We seem to be going back to the worst forms of iniquity which characterized ancient paganism. We are certainly, within the confines of Christendom, begetting evils which have no parallel in the non-Christian nations of modern times. We are unwilling to believe that the salt has lost its savor; but it does seem, if we are to attach any value to facts, as if Christianity had lost somewhat of its ancient restraining power. Suicides and murders have been multiplying year by year in every Christian country until they have become so common that they no longer furnish occasion for alarm or disquietude. Assassination now follows so rapidly upon assassination that we are threatened everywhere with a very reign of terror. It has actually come to this, that to occupy in any sense a prominent position, to stand in the way or to seem to stand in the way of a faction, a set or an individual, is to be in danger of falling a victim to the assassin's stroke. Within the last few months we have had an almost unprecedented number of assassination attempts, some of them successful, some of them unsuccessful, all of them daring and determined in the last degree; but since the Orsini conspiracy in Paris, which happily failed of its object, we have had nothing, whether we consider the number and relationship of the assassins, the means they employed or the unhappy and untimely fate of the illustrious victims, which at all approaches, in the magnitude of its horrors, this Belgrade affair. The only event of the kind which can be at all compared with it is the murder of our own Lincoln. The murderous but unsuccessful attempt made last year in Paris on the life of the Emperor of Russia, the recent assassination of a prominent statesman in Canada, and the dastardly but brutal and bloody attack made within the last few weeks on Prince Alfred of England, in Sydney—all these sink into insignificance when compared with this latest outburst of the assassination spirit of the age.

We know too little of the actual condition of affairs in Servia, and our information regarding this affair is too meagre to warrant us to pronounce a decided opinion as to the cause or causes which have led to such unhappy results. All that we do know has been favorable rather than otherwise to the character of the murdered Prince. Prince Michel Obrenovitch was the second son of Milosh, who took an active part in the insurrection headed by Czerny George in the early part of this century. When Czerny George was driven from Servia by the Turks Milosh rose to the head of affairs, and having in a series of struggles successfully resisted the Turks was finally, in November, 1817, by an assembly of bishops and chiefs, elected Hospodar of Servia. With the exception of a brief period when Alexander, son of Czerny George, held the reins of power the Obrenovitch family—father and sons—have governed Servia. Prince Michel, who was born September 4, 1825, succeeded to the throne in September, 1860. Though the hereditary rights of the family have never been acknowledged by the Sultan, who still holds a nominal sovereignty over Servia, it was not deemed advisable to resist the personal claims of Michel, and, as the other European Powers were not disapproving, he was confirmed in his princely dignity by a firman of the Sublime Porte in October of the same year. During the reign of Michel Servia has made considerable advancement in material prosperity and has practically risen to the rank of an independent State. By his spirited efforts the Sultan was induced last year to withdraw his garrison from the fortress of Belgrade—a garrison which had been maintained amid varying fortunes for centuries, but which had come to be regarded as a perpetual menace to the independence of the Principality. The withdrawal of the garrison and the partial destruction of the fortress which followed will be fresh in the memories of many of our readers. Prince Michel was not without ambition, and it has for a long period been generally believed that, encouraged by Russia, he was bent on setting up an independent kingdom, of which Servia should be the centre, and which should include Bosnia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and the other Christian provinces of Turkey in Europe. Whatever his ambition, his work has been cut short by the hand of the assassin. It is neces-

sary for us to wait to learn what cause or causes prompted the foul deed and what effect his untimely death may have on the fate of Eastern Europe.

The Yachting Season.

The arrangements for the approaching yachting season are nearly complete. Yesterday had been appointed for the annual regatta of the New York Club. The tempestuous weather, which postponed as well as interrupted the races at Jerome Park, would have afforded to the larger yachts a splendid opportunity for testing and manifesting their seaworthy qualities. But the ladies, at least, will not regret that the June regatta, which is proverbially associated with light winds and a smooth sea, has been postponed until next Thursday. It is to be hoped that then the weather will be more propitious for what may be termed, like the "Oaks," a "ladies' day." There will, it is understood, be a merry home-warming in the new and picturesquely situated club house at Clifton, with all the festivities of a *fête champêtre*. We are not authorized to say, but we nevertheless have good reason to believe, that notwithstanding all complaints as to the rumored withdrawal of the "ladies' steamer" on that occasion, the ladies may count upon being duly provided for. They will not be deprived of their steamer. Their solicitude on the subject shows not only how much they are interested in yachting, but also how plucky and courageous they have become. It may be (and for their sakes we trust it will be) calm and serene on Thursday next; but we are sure that some of the ladies would not be deterred even by rough weather from sailing as far as the lights to witness the start. Afterwards they can return and enjoy every provision for their entertainment at the club house. If, on the contrary, it be rough, some of the ladies who pay so flattering a compliment to the Yacht Club as to take great interest in its proceedings will doubtless be glad to show what good sailors they are. Why should they not be capable of emulating their English sisters, who do not hesitate to brave the chop seas of the British Channel, who make light of a cruise around the British Islands, and who even venture on yacht voyages as far as Iceland and Norway in one direction and to the Mediterranean and the Grecian Archipelago in another? Indeed, to cite but a single instance, the daughter of an English duke has won distinction as a bold and skilful yachtswoman. Can she find no rival among our high spirited New York belles? There can be no doubt that the fine station of the New York Yacht Club on Staten Island will witness on the 18th instant as brilliant a display as on any previous regatta.

The Atlantic Yacht Club, of our sister city of Brooklyn, will, with its fleet of yachts, have its regatta on the previous day, the 17th inst., and the Brooklyn Yacht Club is perfecting its arrangements for its regatta on the 25th of June. An account of each of the last named clubs appeared in Tuesday's HERALD.

If the English yacht clubs will only reciprocate the visit of the American yachts their representatives will receive a hearty welcome, and it is very possible that they may be escorted on their return voyage by some of our yachts. A striking and interesting feature would thus be added to the yachting season of 1868. This week the ladies of New York will devote to the horse races at Jerome Park. Next week they will be equally interested in the yacht races off Staten Island.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN, ESQ.

This accomplished gentleman and experienced engineer, who for many years has been the central figure of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners and the bulwark of the people against the machinations of jobbers and corruptionists who vainly sought to control, for political or selfish purposes, the vast patronage of the Board, retired early in May, as the community are already advised, from the responsibilities of an office which demanded more labor and administrative ability than it gained for its occupant passing popularity or puff.

Mr. Craven is a son of an old and well known family, many of the members of which have faithfully served their country; among them his brother, the Commodore, who at one time commanded the steamship Niagara. As an engineer Mr. Craven had much to contend against, but he succeeded in making the Croton Department, like the commission which controls the expenditures and directs the improvements of the Park, above reproach, financially as well as administratively. Through his influence it has been kept wholly out of the arena of politics, and thus made an unimpaired blessing to the community.

When the public loses such a servant it loses more than mere money can purchase. It is true money can command brains, but it never can make a *know* an honest man, and Mr. Craven has not only a large and practical mind, but is endowed with a probity that, like the fabled gent of Khorsassa, is unimpeachable. Fortunately for the city General Greene, late of the United States army, who won his stars in the principal battles of the rebellion, has been appointed his successor. General Greene is a gentleman of great experience, having been engaged before and since the war in the engineering department of the Board, and his advancement to the place held by his chief is a guarantee that the discipline and integrity of the various bureaus within his control will be wisely and incorruptly administered.

Mr. Craven sails in the steamer of the 17th inst. for Europe, where he proposes with his family to make the grand tour and regain that large mental health and physical vigor which nearly twenty years of unremitting service has seriously undermined.

THE WEATHER AND TRADE MEETINGS.

The wretched condition of the streets, the drizzling rain, occasionally changing to a drenching shower, having driven a number of trade meetings, meetings announced to be held last evening. The wholesale clothing cutters had barely a quorum at the Bowery Garden and transacted no business of any importance; the only occurrence worth mentioning was the announcement that nearly all the clothing houses in the city have agreed to pay the advance in wages asked for. The upholsterers also met at 231 Grand street, but were so few in number that the new constitution, reported by the committee, was only read, and the vote upon it postponed till the next meeting, those few present not being willing to forestall the action of their fellow workmen prevented by the rain from attending. Pretty nearly the same result the piano makers had. At No. 25 Stanton street, excepting that one member complained of his employers, who, he alleged, owed him \$250, and though repeatedly asked for the money took any steps in the matter the complaining member, Mr. Gable, on other personal effort to obtain his money. Action on the course pursued by the employers at Mr. Gable's establishment was working for less, that the prices asked by the union was delayed.